UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/867
S/1994/150
10 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 9 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the text of the statement by the President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Jean-Bertrand Aristide, concerning the fate of the Haitian refugees fleeing the repression that has reigned in Haiti since the coup d'état of 30 September 1991 (see annex).

As you know the Haitians who leave the country at the risk of their lives to escape the persecution and repression of which they are victims are systematically sent back and denied the right of asylum guaranteed to them under the relevant international legal instruments.

In that connection my Government would appreciate it if the United Nations could assist the Haitian refugees in securing the international protection they deserve.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made in Washington on 8 February 1994 by the President of the Republic of Haiti

Since the brutal military coup d'état, more than 5,000 Haitian citizens have been summarily executed by members of the Army and by their civilian supporters. Recently, 12 young people were killed because they belonged to democratic organizations. Today, we received news from Florida reporting the drowning of between four and six refugees who were attempting to escape from Haiti, while 14 others were reported missing at sea. The number of victims grows week by week, since those who are defending democracy in Haiti are killed, tortured or forced to flee the repression but then encounter a floating "Berlin Wall" which forces them back to the very persecutors from whom they were trying to escape.

One of the main reasons for my election and the election of my Government was to ensure the protection of and respect for the rule of law, at both the national and the international level. After the Second World War, the nations of the world recognized that it was morally indefensible that persons fleeing their country to escape death should be sent back to those seeking to do them harm. This moral undertaking is embodied in the international covenants designed to prevent the refoulement of persons fleeing persecution to their torturers and to enable the refugees to benefit from the right of asylum. The Republic of Haiti has rejoined the world community in its action for the protection of refugees. Article 33 of the United Nations Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, article XXVII of the Inter-American Declaration of the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Man, article 22 of the Inter-American Human Rights Convention and article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights all provide for the protection of refugees fleeing persecution and repression in their country. The citizens of Haiti who today are seeking such a refuge must enjoy the protection stipulated by international law. My Government has always respected that undertaking.

Some people have interpreted our efforts to find a solution to the refugee crisis through the immediate restoration of democracy as an abandonment of the refugees to their fate, and as a failure in our undertaking to respect and protect human rights as enunciated in international law. That is not the case. We have simply requested that Haitian citizens remain in Haiti and pursue the struggle for democracy there, convinced that, with the support of the international community, our efforts would quickly lead to the restoration of democracy. The Government has not abandoned and will not abandon its nationals fleeing the political situation stemming from the coup d'état in Haiti. We reaffirm our unswerving support for the Haitian refugees and for the international laws which provide for their protection. We reaffirm our commitment to the principle of law among nations as laid down in those human-rights conventions and hoped that sister nations will do likewise. To all Haitian citizens seeking freedom, we reaffirm our obligations to defend their rights in the context of international laws, and we support all efforts aimed at giving effect to the international agreements which guarantee their protection.

The Government of Haiti expresses its profound concern at the prohibition placed on its citizens seeking to protect their lives from the aftermath of the brutal coup d'état which has engulfed our nation. Today, I requested our ambassadors to the Organization of American States and to the United Nations to reiterate before those bodies our grave concern with regard to international protection. Today, I also requested, through the intermediary of our embassies in the American States, the assistance of sister nations in the protection of those refugees and respect for the rule of law in our hemisphere. I am prepared to invoke the six months' deferment provided for in the prohibition treaty. The legal advisers of the Government of Haiti will not abandon the Haitian refugees fleeing persecution, and will continue to honour the principles of law in this hemisphere and throughout the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/151
10 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council a letter submitted by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Annex

Letter dated 5 February 1994 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a joint statement issued upon the conclusion of the high-level talks between the Government of Iraq and the United Nations Special Commission, held in Baghdad from 2 to 5 February 1994. I would be most grateful if you could issue instructions for its circulation as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rolf EKÉUS
Executive Chairman
Office of the Special Commission

Appendix

Joint statement dated 5 February 1994 by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, H.E. Mr. Tariq Aziz, and the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission, Ambassador Rolf Ekéus, issued at the conclusion of the high-level talks held in Baghdad, from 2 to 5 February 1994

1. The breakthrough in relations between Iraq and the Special Commission (UNSCOM) achieved in July 1993 was consolidated during the latest round of high-level talks between Iraq and the Special Commission held in Baghdad from 2 to 5 February 1994. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was represented in the initial phases of these talks. The current talks reviewed the steps taken by both sides to put in place ongoing monitoring and verification since Iraq's acceptance, on 26 November 1993, of Security Council resolution 715 (1991). In this respect, these talks built upon the significant progress made since July, in both the political and the technical areas, in the previous rounds of high-level talks held in New York and Baghdad during the months of September, October and November 1993.

2. The two sides expressed their readiness to expedite the process of establishing ongoing monitoring and verification in a spirit of goodwill, in order to achieve their joint objective, namely at the earliest feasible time, for the Commission and IAEA to report to the Security Council that, in their view, Iraq had taken all the actions called for by paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The Commission indicated that, in this context, the intense phase of inspections already initiated in all the areas coming within its mandate would be continued. Iraq indicated that it would welcome all such inspection teams and facilitate their tasks.

3. Technical talks were also held on a number of issues. These talks were conducted in a professional and business-like manner and yielded positive results.

4. It was agreed that a further round of high-level talks would be held in the first half of March 1994 in order to maintain the momentum imparted to the process by the current and previous rounds.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/152
10 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement dated 10 February 1994 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation containing a request for the urgent convening of the Security Council to consider practical ways to demilitarize Sarajevo and to introduce there a United Nations administration.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. M. VORONTSOV

Annex

STATEMENT DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1994 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The NATO Council has approved a statement on the Bosnian crisis. In the statement, the Council calls upon all sides - both the Serbs and the Muslims - urgently to place the heavy weapons deployed in the Sarajevo area under United Nations control or to withdraw them from the area. In essence, this is close to our position. Russia has repeatedly put forward the initiative for the urgent demilitarization of Sarajevo and the setting up in that city of administrative control by the United Nations. We believe that such measures are a major step towards an overall settlement of the Bosnian conflict.

We also express satisfaction that the NATO Council, just like Russia, has reaffirmed support for negotiations as the way to resolve the conflict in Bosnia. This is the approach that requires the world community to bring vigorous pressure to bear on all the parties to the conflict.

Unfortunately, the position of a number of NATO members reflects an attempt to interpret the statement as a one-sided ultimatum to the Bosnian Serbs, who are being threatened by air strikes.

The Russian Federation cannot agree with such one-sidedness.

We are also convinced that the decisions with regard to ending the siege of Sarajevo must be taken by the Security Council, as we proposed two weeks ago already. Unfortunately, Russia's proposal was not accepted. At the same time, this issue was brought before the NATO Council, which, as is well known, has no authority to take decisions on the substance of a settlement in Bosnia. Earlier, the United Nations Secretary-General had proposed that NATO should submit information on the Alliance's readiness to use air power if that was requested by the United Nations. A decision on such a request must be taken by the Secretary-General after consultation with the members of the Security Council. This procedure, established by the Security Council, must be followed unswervingly.

A few hours prior to the announcement of the NATO decision, there came reports that the Bosnian Serbs and Muslims, through mediation by the United Nations, had reached an agreement on a cease-fire and on specific measures concerning the withdrawal of weapons from Sarajevo. Hasty decisions outside the United Nations framework are fraught with the risk of disrupting this reassuring process. Headway towards a settlement of the conflict is possible only if neither side gains advantages in the course of implementation of the demilitarization measures undertaken by the United Nations forces.

The Russian Federation requests an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider practical ways to demilitarize Sarajevo and to introduce a United Nations administration there. We suggest that such a meeting should be open for participation in the discussion not only to the Security Council members but also to the other countries concerned, especially those

whose military contingents are deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This should reflect the genuine partnership among the members of the world community which has begun to take shape in our interrelationships in the interests of a lasting and just peace.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/868
S/1994/153
10 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 10 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration of the Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania concerning the act of terrorism committed in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Permanent Representative

Annex

DECLARATION OF THE SEIMAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
ADOPTED ON 8 FEBRUARY 1994

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania condemns the act of terrorism committed in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994, during which tens of civilian residents of the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina were killed.

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania appeals to the parliaments of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia to do everything in their power to put an end to the slaughtering of people.

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that it supports the efforts of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations directed at resolving the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Česlovas Juršėnas
Speaker of the Seimas

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/154
10 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE MASSACRE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN STUPNI DO, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

INTRODUCTION

1. I should like to refer to the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council, on 28 October 1993 (S/26661), in which the members of the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible a complete report on the massacre of the civilian population in the village of Stupni Do on 23 October 1993 by troops of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). The following represents the results of the investigation of the incident undertaken by the Military Police of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

2. Stupni Do is a small predominantly Bosnian Muslim village situated on a hillside 2 kilometres from the town of Vares. It is mainly an agricultural and cattle-raising community that consisted of 224 Muslim residents and 11 refugees who had been accommodated in the village. Some of the men worked in the mines in the nearby community of Vares. The village had also had approximately 30 Serb residents, but they left the area shortly after HVO assumed military control in the Vares region. Although surrounded by HVO-controlled villages, Stupni Do was controlled by the Bosnian Presidency Forces (BiH Armija).

3. According to extensive interviews with survivors of the massacre, it appears that, following the wresting of control of the Vares area from civilian officials by the HVO military in July 1992, the residents of Stupni Do were under increasing pressure to hand over their weapons and submit to HVO control. The residents refused to do so and, as a result, on one occasion in August 1992, the HVO military police chief threatened to burn the village to the ground. Relations between the communities further deteriorated shortly after Croat refugees began to arrive from the Kakanj area and residents of surrounding villages began to become more aggressive towards the inhabitants of Stupni Do.

4. Ten days before the attack on Stupni Do, HVO began to restrict the movement of the inhabitants from the village. The Mayor of Stupni Do, who had the responsibility of travelling through HVO territory to obtain supplies for the community, was denied permission to do so and residents were forbidden to purchase any goods in the town of Vares. Those who purchased goods had them

forcefully taken away. As a result of this crack-down, the Mayor had the community shelters prepared and stocked with emergency rations.

5. On Friday, 22 October 1993, residents of Stupni Do were warned by a Croat from Vares to leave the village as something terrible was about to happen. An HVO soldier also apparently visited his sister and her husband in order to evacuate them before the impending attack. Surrounding Croat villages were reportedly put on alert for the attack at approximately 0300 hours on 23 October 1993. While most residents of Stupni Do did not take these warnings seriously, their defence force of 36 local Armija soldiers mobilized to guard the village during the night. However, they did not have enough men to cover their perimeter and there were stretches of 300 to 400 metres without protection.

6. Between 0800 and 0810 hours on the morning of 23 October 1993, when the village defence force was changing shifts, a grenade explosion occurred, immediately followed by continuous small arms and anti-aircraft gunfire from all sides. The attack, which appeared to come from below the village, worked its way upwards, and many witnesses noted the apparent use of incendiary bullets by the attacking forces as shells landing in the village set houses on fire. Many residents took shelter in community basements, while others ran for the surrounding woods. The BiH Armija force in Stupni Do congregated in the main part of the village, guarding 50 to 60 civilians in the main village shelter. Around 1400 hours, the HVO forces began to attack the BiH forces in this area, slowly moving upwards and forcing them to withdraw. At approximately 1630 hours, the shooting diminished and the HVO started withdrawing from the village, allowing residents to go through the village looking for survivors.

7. Initial indications of an attack on Stupni Do became evident to elements of UNPROFOR's second Nordic battalion (Nordbat 2) on the afternoon of 23 October 1993, when patrols in the area sighted smoke and heard firing from the direction of the village. However, attempts by Nordbat 2 to enter the village were consistently blocked by the HVO Bobovac brigade, which threatened UNPROFOR troops with rocket-propelled grenade anti-tank weapons, small arms and barriers of anti-tank mines. It was only on 25 October 1993, when reports of the massacre had become widespread, that the then UNPROFOR Senior Military Observer in the area was permitted to enter the village and inspect three houses. On the morning of 26 October 1993, a Nordbat 2 patrol finally entered the village and, on the afternoon of the same day, a military police unit was dispatched to carry out an initial investigation of the incident. In the absence of any supplementary resources to deal with such incidents and in view of the urgency of preserving the evidence and documenting what appeared to be a war crime, it was decided to charge UNPROFOR Military Police with the investigation.

8. Members of the first UNPROFOR unit to enter Stupni Do reported that the village was empty and that all 52 houses in the village showed signs of having being burnt. Some of the houses were described as having the appearance of crematoria. Fourteen bodies were discovered, of whom 4 men and 3 women were identified, but the rest were burnt beyond recognition. Two bodies were found to have crushed skulls and some appeared to have been burned on the top of destroyed houses. There were also several dead cattle lying about, many also burnt, and a strong odour of burnt flesh was in the air.

9. In its investigation of the events surrounding the Stupni Do incident, UNPROFOR military police interviewed most of the 193 survivors of the attack. These interviews were conducted for the most part in Dabravine and Vares, where most of the survivors had sought refuge. As a result of the continued hostilities in the area, access to and the location of witnesses was a slow and laborious process.

10. In describing the incident, many witnesses stated that the HVO attackers were wearing black uniforms with white bands on the left shoulder or green camouflage uniforms. Some had camouflaged faces and HVO patches, while others had no identifying marks. Those wearing black uniforms also wore black baseball caps and were suspected to be members of an HVO "death squad" or special forces unit from Kiseljak. One survivor believed that HVO from Vares and the Bobovac brigade from Kiseljak took revenge on Stupni Do as a reprisal for BiH Armija offensives in the region, in particular in Kakanj. With only two exceptions, none of the witnesses recognized any of the HVO soldiers as being from the local area, nor did they hear names being used, other than nicknames.

11. Several female survivors from Stupni Do stated that they had been raped by HVO soldiers during the attack. Others reported being robbed of their valuables and, in one case, of a 54-year-old grandfather being killed by automatic machine-gun fire because he possessed no money or valuables to hand over. Several survivors also reported that they had witnessed the killing of three disabled and unarmed men found in one of the community shelters and the machine-gunning to death of a 56-year-old woman who had complained of a sore leg. One survivor also recounted hiding in a family basement with three other women and of being discovered by some HVO soldiers who, on entering the basement and inquiring if anyone was present, shot the three women who were offering to surrender.

12. In many instances, the testimony of witnesses has been recorded on videotape. UNPROFOR on-site investigations and photographic evidence also seem to corroborate the details of the incident as reported. Investigations to date have shown that crimes against innocent civilians in Stupni Do took place on 23 October 1993. Twenty-three victims so far have been clearly identified. A further 13 villagers of Stupni Do are unaccounted for and presumed dead, bringing the preliminary total number of victims to 36. The main suspects for the commission of these crimes appear to be extremist elements of the Croatian Defence Council from Kiseljak, Travnik and Kakanj under the command of Ivica Rajic. The HVO Bobovac brigade, operating under its Deputy Commander, Kresimir Bozic, prevented UNPROFOR units from entering the village after the attack.

13. Investigations are continuing in order to gain as much evidence as possible with a view to identifying the perpetrators for eventual trial before the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991. The Security Council will be kept informed of the progress made in the investigation.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/155
11 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic now in its sixth year, more than 20 per cent of Azerbaijani territory has been subjected to full "ethnic cleansing" and is under Armenian occupation; the number of refugees and displaced persons exceeds one million.

The desperate attempts of the Republic of Armenia to demonstrate its alleged non-participation in the aggression waged against Azerbaijan and its non-involvement in events in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic are fully belied by the documentary evidence of such participation which has been submitted to you, evidence which was obtained in the course of military actions and also acknowledged by members of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia taken prisoner in battles in the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic (S/1994/108, S/1994/147).

Armenia's armed aggression against Azerbaijan is the manifestation of its annexationist designs on a neighbouring State which were formalized upon the adoption by the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR, on 1 December 1989, of the decision entitled "Reunification of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh". That decision of the Armenian parliament, the purpose of which is to annex part of the territory of another State, is in itself a flagrant violation of the basic norms of international law. Incidentally, "the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh" have never been a single State entity.

Paragraph 3 of the aforementioned decision states: "The Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR and the National Council of Nagorny Karabakh proclaim the reunification of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh. The rights of citizenship of the Armenian SSR are extended to the people of Nagorny Karabakh."

Paragraph 4 states: "The Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR and the National Council of Nagorny Karabakh shall establish a joint commission (with its own working structure) to determine the practical arrangements for effecting the reunification of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh".

Paragraph 6 observes: "The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR, the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR and the National Council of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region are asked to take any measure under this decision that may be required to effect the true merging of the political, economic and cultural structures of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh in a single political and State system".

It is fully evident that the Armenian aggression being waged against Azerbaijan is also pursuant to the call by the highest legislative body in the country - the Supreme Council - for "the true merging of the political, economic and cultural structures of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh in a single political and State system".

What additional documents and facts can be needed to establish Armenia's territorial designs on Azerbaijan, for which it is committing aggression against Azerbaijan?

In this connection, various representatives of Armenia have stated that the aforementioned decision was taken at the time of a "communist regime" in Armenia, or rather the Armenian SSR, and that the decision is therefore without force. However, the flimsiness of such excuses is borne out by the fact that the "Declaration on the sovereignty of Armenia" was adopted on 23 August 1990 and was signed by Mr. L. Ter-Petrossian, who was at the time the head of the Armenian parliament and the de facto head of State.

Thus, in the preamble to the Declaration it is expressly emphasized that the Declaration is based on "the joint decision of the Supreme Council of the Armenian SSR and the National Council of Nagorny Karabakh of 1 December 1989 on "The reunification of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh". This is direct evidence of the continuity between the two State acts.

From the foregoing it clearly emerges that the Republic of Armenia has from the outset followed a policy of territorial designs on the Azerbaijani Republic and continues to follow that policy today. Realizing its total impunity, Armenia embarked on and is continuing armed aggression against Azerbaijan the purpose of which is to annex parts of Azerbaijani territory.

The time has come for the United Nations Security Council to censure the Republic of Armenia for its aggression against Azerbaijan and to take against the Republic of Armenia appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/156
11 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND UZBEKISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint Russian-Uzbek statement of 8 February 1994 on Afghanistan (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to
the United Nations

(Signed) F. MAQSUDI
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations

Annex

Joint Russian-Uzbek statement of 8 February 1994

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan, in confirming the position of principle of their countries concerning non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, express deep concern at the new outbreak in the ongoing armed conflict there. That turn of events clouds the prospects for bringing the situation in that country back to normal.

They call for a cessation of the fratricidal war in Afghanistan, and urgently appeal to all Afghan military and political forces to refrain from reliance on coercion and to initiate a joint search for political compromises in the interests of national consolidation and reconciliation.

The parties consider that the conflict in Afghanistan is the consequence of internal contradictions in that country and threatens security and stability in the region. They are seriously concerned at the rise in tension on the southern borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Russia and Uzbekistan support the integrity and inviolability of the State frontiers of Afghanistan. They are convinced that the settlement of existing contradictions and the determination of the future path of development of Afghanistan is primarily a matter for the Afghans themselves. The parties intend to continue to maintain strict neutrality and to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Russia and Uzbekistan are ready to do their utmost to assist in the attainment of those goals in the context of overall international efforts, in cooperation with the United Nations and all interested Governments.

In that connection the Ministers underscore the timeliness of the initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly on issues relating to the resolution of regional conflicts in central Asia, including the problem of Afghanistan, and their readiness to work together in order to put them into effect.

The parties reaffirm their readiness to develop good-neighbourly relations and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation with a peaceful, independent and sovereign Afghanistan in the interests of reinforcing the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence in the region.

A. V. KOZYREV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation

S. M. SAID-KASIMOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/869
S/1994/157
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 52
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of a communiqué of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Afghanistan, issued on 7 February 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Afghanistan dated 7 February 1994

The European Union expresses its deep concern over the large-scale fighting in Afghanistan, which causes mass suffering among the civilian population and a new mass exodus of refugees and which disrupts efforts to establish a political process that would lead to a broad-based peace.

The European Union therefore fully supports the Security Council's presidential statement of 24 January 1994 (S/PRST/1994/4) calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan and the beginning of a political process to create a broad-based Government acceptable to the Afghan people.

Furthermore, the European Union expresses its full support to the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and his Personal Representative and to the humanitarian work of the United Nations and other agencies active in Afghanistan to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict in that country.

The European Union also commends the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a number of concerned States in the search for a negotiated political settlement in Afghanistan.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/870
S/1994/158
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 10 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 7 February 1994 from the Speaker of the Knesset, Professor Shevah Weiss, to the speakers of the parliaments of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and to the President of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the attached letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 February 1994 from the Speaker of the Knesset to the speakers of the parliaments of the permanent members of the Security Council and to the President of the Security Council

The continuous acts of genocide that are taking place in Bosnia and Herzegovina are a mark of shame on human society. We, who belong to a people that was a victim of such massacres as the world stood by silently, cannot take part in such a cover-up. We strongly identify with the residents of Sarajevo and hope for international action that will stop this nightmare. Aware of your country's struggle for human rights, I strongly urge you to do everything possible in order to save the besieged residents of Sarajevo.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/159
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 6 February 1994 (S/1994/131) in which I informed the Security Council that I had written to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to seek that Organization's support in preparing urgently for the use of air strikes against artillery or mortar positions in or around Sarajevo which are determined by UNPROFOR to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city.

On the evening of 9 February 1994 I received from the Secretary-General of NATO the text of decisions taken by the North Atlantic Council earlier that day in response to my letter of 6 February. One of these decisions was to authorize the NATO Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe to launch air strikes, at the request of the United Nations, as proposed in my letter. I have sent the full text of the decisions of the North Atlantic Council to the members of the Security Council.

In acknowledging receipt of the decisions, I have expressed to the Secretary-General of NATO my gratitude to him and to the members of the North Atlantic Council for their prompt response to the request contained in my letter of 6 February, stating that it bodes well for continuing cooperation between the United Nations and NATO in implementing the resolutions of the Security Council relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I have further told the Secretary-General of NATO that I am instructing my Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and through him the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, to finalize with the Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe detailed procedures for the initiation and conduct of air strikes and that I am asking my Special Representative to ensure that these procedures, like those already in place for close air support, take adequately into account my responsibilities vis-à-vis the Security Council, as well as my responsibilities for the humanitarian operations and for the security of United Nations military and civilian personnel on the ground in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On this basis, I am delegating the necessary authority to my Special Representative, including, as had been suggested in the North Atlantic Council, authority to approve a request from the Force Commander of UNPROFOR for close air support for the defence of United Nations personnel anywhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Finally, I have told the Secretary-General of NATO that I have instructed my Special Representative and the military authorities of UNPROFOR to make every effort to negotiate urgently arrangements under which:

(a) There will be an effective cease-fire in and around Sarajevo;

(b) The heavy weapons of the Bosnian Serb forces will be withdrawn or regrouped and placed under UNPROFOR control;

(c) The heavy weapons of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be placed under UNPROFOR control.

I have promised to keep the Secretary-General of NATO informed of progress achieved in these negotiations.

I should be grateful if you would convey the above information to the members of the Security Council and assure them that I will keep the Council fully informed of further developments in my efforts to secure implementation of resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993) and 844 (1993).

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/871
S/1994/160
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38
ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED,
DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL
SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter dated 3 February 1994 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, regarding the registration of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) as political parties in South Africa.

I should be grateful if the text of the enclosed letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 3 February 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 47/29 of 25 November 1992 entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States" as well as to General Assembly resolution 48/159 B, entitled "Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa: programme of work of the Special Committee against apartheid".

Paragraph 7 of resolution 48/159 B reads as follows:

"7. Also decides to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies, on the understanding that such grants will continue until the situation of the two organizations as political parties has been regularized."

The Transitional Executive Council decided on 2 February 1994 to change the date for the commencement of South Africa's general election from 27 April 1994 to 26 April 1994. Special votes will be cast on 26 April, while 27 and 28 April have been set aside as election days. In accordance with section 21 (1) of the Electoral Act 1993, President F. W. de Klerk proclaimed the election dates on 2 February 1994.

In accordance with section 21 (2) of the Electoral Act, the election shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of the proclamation of the election by the State President, while section 19 (1) provides that all parties intending to contest the election should register as such not alter than 10 days after the proclamation thereof. Consequently, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania will register as official political parties on or before 12 February 1994. The African National Congress already launched its official election campaign on Saturday, 29 January 1994.

Since the requirements of paragraph 7 of resolution 48/159 B have been met, I assume that, in order to demonstrate the impartiality of the United Nations, it will be implemented with immediate effect.

(Signed) R. F. BOTHA

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/161
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the former's note dated 18 January 1994 regarding the measures adopted by the Government of Singapore to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 883 (1993), has the honour to inform the latter that the Government of Singapore has taken additional measures to prohibit exports to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with the requirements of resolution 883 (1993).

The Permanent Representative of Singapore further has the honour to attach a copy of the Prohibition of Exports (Libya) [Amendment] Order 1994 which was gazetted by the Government on 21 January 1994.*

---

* The text of the order may be consulted in room S-3545.

94-07620 (E) 140294

140294

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/162
11 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, in connection with Security Council resolution 883 (1993), has the honour to inform him of the following:

With regard to the freezing of funds or other financial resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or by Libyan undertakings, provided for under paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Council of Ministers has adopted Royal Decree 2120/1993, of 3 December, by which prior authorization is required from the Office for International Economic Affairs and Foreign Trade of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance in respect of any act relating to the disposal of stocks, accounts or other financial assets attempted by the Libyan public authorities or individuals or bodies corporate resident in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya acting on behalf of the former. Authorization by the same Office is also required in respect of any payment or transfer from Spain to such authorities or individuals or bodies corporate.

With regard to the prohibition of any provision to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the items listed in the annex to Security Council resolution 883 (1993), pursuant to paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Council of Ministers of the European Community, in Regulation 3274/93, of 29 November, has incorporated the prohibition into Community legislation. An Order of the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, of 27 December 1993, has been adopted in implementation of (EC) Regulation 3274/93, prohibiting the direct or indirect export to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the items listed in the annex to Security Council resolution 883 (1993).

94-07632 (E) 140294 140294

150294

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/163
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit the following report in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993). In addition to the measures taken according to Security Council resolution 748 (1992) (see S/23920), Austria has taken the following measures in order to implement Security Council resolution 883 (1993).

1. Paragraph 3 of resolution 883 (1993)

The Austrian National Bank issued a regulation by which all financial transactions falling under the Foreign Currency Act, i.e. transactions with a "foreign connection" (either transborder payments or payments in foreign currencies), falling under paragraph 3 of resolution 883 (1993) require special permission. Financial transactions without such foreign connection and consequently not falling under the Foreign Currency Act are subject to prohibitions under a regulation of the Austrian Federal Government according to section 78, paragraph 7, of the Austrian Banking Act. Under this act dispositions and transactions of funds falling under paragraph 3 of resolution 883 (1993) held at Austrian banks are prohibited, even if the transactions concerned have no "foreign connection".

2. Paragraph 4 of resolution 883 (1993)

The regulation of the Austrian National Bank and the regulation of the Austrian Federal Government referred to above provide for a general exception concerning funds or other financial resources falling under paragraph 4 of resolution 883 (1993) provided that any such funds are paid into separate bank accounts exclusively for these funds.

3. Paragraph 5 of resolution 883 (1993)

Pursuant to section 5 of the Austrian Foreign Trade Act, the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs has issued a regulation by which all exports to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the items listed in the annex to resolution 883 (1993) are prohibited. Any provision of services in connection with the items listed in the annex to resolution 883 (1993) are prohibited by a regulation of the Austrian Federal Government under section 1 of the Austrian Implementation of International Sanctions Act.

4. Paragraph 6 of resolution 883 (1993)

The Austrian Federal Ministry for Public Economy and Transport has ordered the closure of the Vienna office of the Libyan Arab Airlines. The regulation of the Austrian Federal Government under the Austrian Implementation of International Sanctions Act referred to above prohibits any commercial transactions with Libyan Arab Airlines, including the honouring or endorsement of any tickets or other documents issued by that airline. The regulation also orders the prohibition of the services referred to in subparagraphs (c) to (e). The provisions concerning the supply of certain goods and materials are covered by the regulation of the Federal Minister of Economic Affairs pursuant to section 5 of the Austrian Foreign Trade Act referred to above.

5. Paragraph 7 of resolution 883 (1993)

No new diplomatic missions and posts of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been established in Austria since the adoption of resolution 748 (1992).

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/164
11 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993), has the honour to inform him that the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been implemented by the following statutory instruments: the Libya (United Nations) Sanctions Order 1993 (S.I. 1993/2807), the Libya (United Nations) (Dependent Territories) Order 1993 (S.I. 1993/2808), the Libya (United Nations) (Channel Islands) Order 1993 (S.I. 1993/2811) and the Libya (United Nations) (Isle of Man) Order 1993 (S.I. 1993/2812). The Orders in Council were made on 16 November 1993 and came into force on 1 December 1993. Copies of this legislation are attached.*

---

* Copies of the legislation may be consulted in room S-3545.

94-07638 (E) 140294

140294

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/165
17 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993), has the honour to inform him that the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been implemented by the following statutory instrument: the United Nations Sanctions (Libya) Regulations 1993. The Order in Council was made on 29 November 1993 and came into force on 3 December 1993. A copy of the legislation is attached.*

---

* The text of the legislation may be consulted in room S-3545.

94-08330 (E) 180294 210294

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/872
S/1994/166
12 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Mr. Zoran Lilić, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 February 1994 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

At this critical juncture of the process of resolution of the crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I am prompted to draw your attention to the positions of my country on the most topical issues of this process.

We support the agreement on the solution of the civil war in former Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed by the European Union, within the framework of the Geneva negotiations, in the reaching of which the two Co-Chairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia were also engaged. We consider it very important that the Serb and Croatian sides accepted this agreement. Now, it is indispensable that the agreement also be accepted by the leadership of the Bosnian Moslems, all the more so since it incorporates its original requests.

We also support the agreements on cease-fire and demilitarization of Sarajevo recently concluded by the Serb and Moslem sides, with the significant engagement and valuable contribution of UNPROFOR on the ground, i.e. of your personal envoy Mr. Akashi and General Rose. We trust that the basis has thus been created also for placing Sarajevo under the United Nations administrative control, being an important element in the global settlement of the crisis in former Bosnia and Herzegovina. We also believe that these agreements reached on the ground can encourage a speedier agreement concerning the crisis itself.

These agreements are all the more important because they were reached in the very grave atmosphere caused by, so far, the greatest tragedy of civilians at one of the Sarajevo markets, which seriously threatens to draw the conflicting parties even further apart, to divert the attention of the international public and to shift the efforts aimed at resolving the crisis from negotiations to even fiercer armed conflicts.

We are, therefore, even more concerned at the incongruous and inappropriate decision of the NATO Council to seek a solution by means of ultimatum and military force. It must be clear that such decisions urge continuation of war and that peace can be reached only by negotiations on a footing of equality. Such NATO decision constitutes an unauthorized usurpation of the political competencies of the United Nations Security Council by the most powerful military organization in the world. Like many other United Nations Member States, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is firm in its belief that only the United Nations is mandated to adopt such political decisions, particularly those related to the use of force in the resolution of any situation on the ground.

Particular concern is aroused by the fact that the NATO Council adopted such decision under the strong influence of uncorroborated assumptions that the Serb side is to blame for the tragedy at the Sarajevo market. United Nations representatives in Sarajevo were explicit in their official statements that it was not possible to establish which side was to blame for the tragedy. The

statements of the competent foreign and Yugoslav experts indicate that the Serb side did not and could not commit this criminal and tragic act.

As you are aware, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia most strongly condemned the recent abhorrent crime and the killing and wounding of a large number of civilians in Sarajevo, considering it a blow to the peace process and an attempt at peace, and has demanded an impartial investigation headed by United Nations representatives, with the participation of representatives of all sides involved in the Bosnian conflict. We believe that the world public has the right to know the whole truth about who caused so many human losses and why, and we expect that you personally will support such an investigation.

We consider that no decision, and particularly decisions on ultimatum in international relations, can be based on the alleged guilt, since any such decision would be a crime in itself. The international community and the world Organization in particular must not allow the recurrence of such a precedent. It is particularly unacceptable and perilous that any military organization, on the basis of its own assessment, takes over the political competencies which, according to the Charter of the United Nations, are vested in the organs of the world Organization.

In view of the above, I call on you, Mr. Secretary-General, to take all necessary measures in order that the United Nations Security Council regains all its usurped political rights in the resolution of the crisis in former Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would ensure a speedier and more successful negotiated peace process.

I would appreciate it, Excellency, if you informed the members of the Security Council of the contents of this letter.

Zoran LILIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/74
S/1994/167
14 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum of today's date of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Maintenance of international security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Memorandum dated 11 February 1994 by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is compelled to bring once again, with great concern, to the attention of the United Nations Security Council, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating States and the entire world public the latest dangerous escalation of border incidents and provocations by the Albanian side at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, which constitute gross violations of the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In the month of January 1994 alone, the Albanian side provoked nine border incidents in which the State border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was violated and all of them took place on Yugoslav territory. Two Albanian nationals lost their lives in these incidents, for which the sole responsibility rests on the Albanian side, two Albanian nationals were wounded, whereas 21 Albanian nationals were apprehended while illegally crossing the border and then returned to the relevant Albanian authorities.

According to the official data of the competent Yugoslav authorities, there were 51 border incidents during 1993, 46 from the Albanian side and 5 from the Yugoslav side. In 16 cases fire was opened at Yugoslav border guards by Albanian soldiers and armed civilians. During the intervention of Yugoslav border guards, acting in all cases in full compliance with relevant legal provisions, 12 Albanian nationals lost their lives and 9 were wounded, one Yugoslav border guard was killed by the Albanians, and Yugoslav border guards seized large quantities of arms and ammunition from Albanian nationals. During 1993 there were 524 illegal attempts to cross the border from Albania to Yugoslavia. Since 1991 the Albanian side has encouraged mass defections to Yugoslavia and the forcible destruction, damage and removal of border signs deeper into Yugoslav territory in which, in addition to Albanian citizens, the official authorities of Albania also took part. Hundreds of border signs have been destroyed or damaged.

The intensive escalation in the number of border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, caused by armed attacks against Yugoslav border guards and the violations of the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia occurred after the forcible secessionist break-up of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Albania wishes to use the tragic developments in the former Yugoslavia and especially the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of escalating and deepening the destabilization and conflicts in the Balkans, in which it perceives an opportunity to create a greater Albania. To that end, the Republic of Albania openly interferes in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, inciting the secessionist forces in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija to terrorism and the boycott and overthrow of the constitutional order. This was manifested especially in the

official recognition of the so-called "Republic of Kosova" by the Republic of Albania.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that such a policy of Albania constitutes a source of danger for peace and security in the Balkan region and is in collision with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter of CSCE regarding respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of States.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia advised the United Nations Security Council of the problem in August 1993 (S/26346) and informed the world public thereof. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposed to Albania a meeting of their respective Ministers of the Interior and initiated again a meeting of the main Joint Commission on Border Incidents in accordance with the bilateral agreement on measures for preventing and solving border incidents. After a two-year interval, the 24th meeting of the main Joint Commission on Border Incidents was held in Tirana in October 1993, when the Albanian side committed itself to control the border more efficiently and to prevent illegal crossings by their naticnals to the Yugoslav territory.

Unfortunately, despite the agreements and declarative readiness, Albania provoked new incidents in 1994, of which the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed the public and the United Nations Security Council (S/1994/17 and S/1994/46). It is to be noted that not only does the Albanian side not show readiness to prevent border incidents and take preventive measures, but it further instigates incidents, deliberately endangering in that way the lives of its own citizens. This scenario of Albania is aimed at demonizing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbs and offers to the world wrong pictures about the suffering of its citizens, for which it is the only one to blame. Even before the factual state of affairs is established by local joint commissions, Albania uses border incidents to accuse the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and conduct an anti-Yugoslav campaign in the world public and international forums, including the United Nations.

All this points to the continuity of the Albanian policy, the aim of which is to bring into question the very existence of the inter-State border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Provocation of border incidents and the encouragement of illegal crossings to the State territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are intended to create instability in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija and permanent tension at the Yugoslav-Albanian border. By inventing an alleged threat from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by creating an atmosphere of permanent tension in mutual relations, Albania seeks to ensure foreign political and military support and assistance to achieve its territorial aspirations towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its ever greater concern that such a policy of Albania is accompanied by its accelerated armament, entering military alliances with other States and military organizations, increasing foreign presence in Albania and the use of the Albanian territory by some foreign States for activities directed against the security of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Albania openly supports the separatist movement in Kosovo and Metohija, and incites the Albanian national minority in Yugoslavia to boycott the constitutional and State order and democratic institutions such as elections and Parliament, as well as educational institutions, offering young Albanians ignorance and ghettoization, instead of modern education and cultural progress in accordance with European standards.

In its anti-Yugoslav policy, Albania is encouraged by the support of some outside, non-regional factors which, in the pursuit of their unrealistic ambitions or global interests, foment the territorial aspirations of Albania towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and push it towards exacerbating its relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In this context Albania calls for the strengthening of foreign military presence in the Balkans, working on its destabilization and the creation of a new hotbed of crisis. Stepping up border incidents in the context of such a policy may be a dangerous spark with grave consequences.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates that the status of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, which is an integral part of Yugoslavia and Serbia, as well as the status of the Albanian national minority, cannot be, under any condition, a pretext for exercising pressure against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, least of all for territorial claims and the provocation of a new hotbed of crisis. The Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has all ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws in accordance with the highest international standards.

In pursuing a peaceful and constructive foreign policy in the Balkans and Europe, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the development of relations and cooperation with its neighbours and to the establishment of normal relations with the Republic of Albania. In doing so, it proceeds from the generally accepted principles of international law and the basic documents of the United Nations and CSCE and considers that national minorities - the Albanian minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serb and Montenegrin national minorities in Albania - should be factors for strengthening bonds and cooperation.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reaffirms its commitment to the principle of good-neighbourliness, open borders and a free flow of people to which it has made a great contribution in its practice with other neighbours. Yugoslavia expressed readiness to open new border crossings with Albania in order to facilitate communications, but it encountered rejection on the Albanian side. Faced with the latest increase in the number of border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, the Yugoslav side officially proposed to the Albanian side at the beginning of February 1994 that an extraordinary meeting of the main Joint Yugoslav-Albanian Commission on Border Incidents be held with the aim of establishing measures for preventing border incidents.

Committed to the Charter of the United Nations and CSCE documents, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls for a comprehensive dialogue with Albania on all outstanding issues, convinced that it is in the

interest of the peoples of the two neighbouring countries and peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe.

At the same time, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its firm resolve to protect its borders, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the constitutional order established by the democratic will of the people.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/168
14 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, by which the Council authorized the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). In paragraph 13 thereof, the Council requested me to report by 16 December 1993 and 16 February 1994 on the progress achieved in the implementation of UNOMIL's mandate.

2. In response to my report of 13 December 1993 (S/26868), the President of the Security Council informed me, in a letter dated 17 December 1993 (S/26886), that the Council shared my expectation that, despite the unavoidable delays in the implementation of resolution 866 (1993), the disarmament of combatants would begin presently, the transitional Government would soon be installed and the elections in Liberia would be held in the first half of 1994. He also stated that the Council looked forward to my next report on or before 16 February 1994 on the further progress achieved in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement.

I. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. It is recalled that, in the Cotonou Agreement of 25 July 1993 (S/26272, annex), the parties agreed that encampment would commence immediately upon the deployment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) and the United Nations Observer Mission (UNOMIL), ECOMOG being understood as an expanded ECOMOG with African troops from outside the West African region. Furthermore the transitional Government would be installed in approximately 30 days of the date of the signature of the Agreement, concomitant with the commencement of the disarmament process.

4. As I noted in my last report (S/26868), President Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo of Benin, Chairman of ECOWAS, arranged for a meeting of the three Liberian parties, from 3 to 5 November 1993, on matters relating to the installation of the Liberian National Transitional Government. As a result of this meeting, the parties reached agreement on the distribution of 13 of the total 17 cabinet posts of the transitional Government. In December 1993, the parties resumed

their talks in Monrovia. After two weeks of intense negotiations and consultations with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNOMIL, the parties failed to reach agreement on the disposition of the four remaining ministerial portfolios, i.e. Defence, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Finance. They were also unable to agree on the date for the seating of the transitional Government and for the beginning of encampment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants. The parties have since engaged in a public debate to explain their respective positions.

5. From November of 1993 until very recently, the parties were in disagreement over issues related to the installation of the transitional Government and the commencement of disarmament. The position of National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL/NPRAG) and of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) has been that the installation of the transitional Government should coincide with the arrival of additional ECOMOG troops as, in their view, the arrival of the first contingent of these troops (see para. 24 below for details) constitutes a substantial step towards the initiation of the disarmament process. The Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), on the other hand, has maintained the view that the installation of the transitional Government should take place only after the conclusive or actual commencement of disarmament.

6. Very recently, there have been indications that IGNU has changed its position and now takes the view that the installation of the transitional Government and the commencement of disarmament can take place at the same time, but only after all critical logistical requirements of ECOMOG for disarmament are in place.

7. Mr. James Jonah, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, visited Liberia from 13 to 15 December 1993. During his visit, Mr. Jonah held consultations with the leaders of the Liberian parties, as well as with the Field Commander of ECOMOG and the members of the Council of State. His visit, during this critical phase of the peace process, served to reaffirm to the Liberian parties the United Nations full support of ECOMOG and ECOWAS in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement.

8. On 16 January 1994, NPFL/NPRAG opened the roads leading to Gbarnga. In a press statement released at the time, NPFL/NPRAG called for the immediate removal of all obstacles to national reconciliation. This event was welcomed by IGNU. However IGNU noted that the opening of roads by NPFL should be seen within the broader context of the commitments each party had made under the Cotonou Agreement.

9. In a letter dated 18 January 1994 (S/1994/51), the President of the Security Council expressed the concern of the Council that the transitional Government had not yet been installed, disarmament had not yet commenced, the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement was thus being delayed and efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance to all parts of the country had met with difficulties. He furthermore noted in his letter that the continued support of the international community for the efforts of UNOMIL would depend on the full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Cotonou Agreement.

10. My Special Representative, Mr. Gordon-Somers, and the Reverend Canaan Banana, Eminent Person of OAU for Liberia, visited Cotonou on 18 and 19 January 1994 and held consultations with President Soglo on the situation in Liberia. My Special Representative briefed President Soglo on the Security Council communication of 18 January as well as on the views of the parties regarding the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government. President Soglo expressed his support for the Security Council's position and indicated that he would encourage the parties to overcome the political impasse that had delayed the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement.

11. Upon his return to Liberia, my Special Representative held bilateral consultations with each of the three parties and relayed to them the message of the Security Council, namely that the Council expected to see tangible progress in the peace process. He stressed in this regard that the installation of the transitional Government and disarmament should take place concomitantly. My Special Representative has reported that the parties reiterated their willingness to cooperate in the effective implementation of the Cotonou Agreement. It is hoped that the parties will soon meet to reach agreement on this issue.

II. ELECTIONS

12. The Cotonou Agreement called for the transitional Government, through the current Elections Commission, to organize and carry out the elections. Despite the current political deadlock, the Elections Commission has been established, including a total of seven members representing the three parties. The Commission is expected to select its Executive Director shortly. The Commission meets regularly to plan and organize its work and is currently involved in a review of the legal instruments pertaining to elections, as well as the reactivation of a technical committee to conduct a new population survey and to assess the needs for the electoral process.

13. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the Carter Center and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), are providing technical assistance to the Elections Commission. The transitional Government is, however, responsible for financing the elections. My Special Representative has advised me that, without external financial contributions, the transitional Government will not be able to meet the resource requirements for holding the elections.

14. In my 9 September 1993 report (S/26422) on the establishment of UNOMIL, it was envisaged that, in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement, elections would take place in February/March 1994. This time-frame was based on the assumption that disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government would be carried out without delay. In his letter of 18 January 1994 (S/1994/51), the President of the Security Council expressed the Council's hope that, by the time I submitted the present report, the progress achieved by the Liberian parties in the implementation of the peace process would have enabled me to recommend a precise timetable for the holding of the elections. Unfortunately, I am unable

to do so since the transitional Government has not yet been installed. According to the joint United Nations/IFES electoral assessment mission that visited Liberia in October 1993, elections could take place approximately six months after the installation of the transitional Government.

III. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Deployment of UNOMIL

15. UNOMIL attained its total authorized strength of 368 military observers, including 20 medical and 45 engineering personnel, in early January 1994. The preliminary deployment of these military observers throughout Liberia has commenced, in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement and the UNOMIL concept of operations presented in my report of 9 September 1993 (see attached map).

16. At the time of my last report in December 1993, UNOMIL was facing difficulties in gaining free access throughout Liberia. I am pleased to report that, as a result of consultations which my Special Representative and Chief Military Observer have held with NPFL/NPRAG and ULIMO, UNOMIL is progressively gaining access to the various regions of the country. NPFL/NPRAG has agreed to the timetable for UNOMIL's deployment in the northern and eastern regions. As a result of discussions with ULIMO, UNOMIL has undertaken reconnaissance missions to the western region in order to draw up a timetable for further deployment in the area.

17. To date, three of UNOMIL's four regional headquarters have been established in Monrovia (central region), Tubmanburg (western region) and Gbarnga (northern region). It is expected that the eastern regional headquarters will be established before the end of February. Deployment of military observers at border crossings, seaports and airports has also begun in accordance with UNOMIL's concept of operations.

B. Monitoring of the cease-fire

18. In accordance with the Cotonou Agreement, ECOMOG is to establish buffer zones along Liberia's borders. To date, border checkpoints have been established in the northern region. In the western region, along the border with Sierra Leone, UNOMIL is consulting with ULIMO on the establishment of three checkpoints at the border towns of Bo, Kongo and Vahun. Consultations are also continuing with NPFL/NPRAG on the establishment of border checkpoints in the eastern region.

19. In my previous report to the Security Council, I informed the Council that two new armed groups had emerged in Liberia, the Lofa Defence Force (LDF) and the Liberian Peace Council (LPC). I also reported at that time that the security situation in the north-west and south-east was unstable. Since then the situation in the north-west has stabilized. However, it is reported that the fighting in the south-east between NPFL and LPC has intensified, especially in Grand Bassa and Rivercess counties. As a result, over the past month nearly 10,000 people have been displaced from this area and have moved towards the

coastal town of Buchanan. There have also been reports indicating that a third armed group, the "Bong Resistance Movement", has emerged in Bong County, but the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee (JCMC) has so far been unable to confirm these reports.

20. The subgroups of JCMC have continued to conduct routine patrolling and investigations in their areas of responsibility. To date, JCMC has received a total of 101 reports of cease-fire violations. The Committee has investigated 79 of these reports and has settled them amicably. Twenty-two cease-fire violations are still under investigation.

21. As foreseen in the Cotonou Agreement, JCMC will be replaced by a violations committee once the expanded ECOMOG and UNOMIL are deployed throughout the country. The violations committee will be composed of UNOMIL, ECOMOG and one representative from each of the parties.

22. There have been a number of incidents during the reporting period involving the obstruction of United Nations and NGO personnel in the discharge of their official duties by combatants apparently acting on their own initiative. These low-level incidents are considered to reflect fragmentation within the various parties, especially as the period between the signing of the Cotonou Agreement and the start of disarmament has been prolonged.

23. In late December 1993, some ULIMO elements looted the base camp of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at Vahun at the Sierra Leone border in Lofa County and took nine United Nations and NGO vehicles from the camp. Given the resulting insecurity, all United Nations and NGO personnel, as well as 84 orphans from the UNHCR refugee camp, were evacuated to Monrovia. The JCMC team in Vahun was also obliged to close down its base and return to Monrovia. As a result of consultations held by the Chief Military Observer of UNOMIL with the ULIMO leader, Alhaji Kromah, five of the nine vehicles were returned to the United Nations and the concerned NGOs in the first part of January. Since then, UNOMIL and UNHCR have undertaken reconnaissance missions to Vahun, with a view to re-establishing their presence in the area.

C. Expansion of ECOMOG force

24. It will be recalled that, throughout the peace negotiations in Geneva and in Cotonou, the expansion of ECOMOG was viewed as a crucial prerequisite for the implementation of the peace agreement. As indicated in my report of 13 December 1993 (S/26828), the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe have agreed to contribute a battalion each to the ECOMOG force. The battalions from the United Republic of Tanzania (consisting of 773 personnel) and Uganda (consisting of 796 personnel), arrived in Monrovia on 8 January and 28 January 1994 respectively. The Tanzanian battalion, located at Kakata, and the Ugandan battalion, located at Buchanan, are preparing for deployment to the northern and eastern regions of the country. Consultations with the Government of Zimbabwe are continuing on the deployment of the third battalion of additional ECOMOG troops.

25. On 26 December 1993, the ECOMOG Field Commander and the Tanzanian Army Chief of Staff visited Gbarnga and held discussions with NPFL/NPRG on the deployment of the expanded ECOMOG and the disarmament process. This was the first visit by an ECOMOG Field Commander to the NPFL/NPRG area since signing of the Cotonou Agreement in July of 1993, and it helped to solidify the relationship between ECOMOG and NPFL/NPRG.

26. As indicated in my previous report (S/26868), I have established a trust fund through which Member States may contribute resources to help to meet the costs of the additional ECOMOG troops, as well as for the present ECOMOG troops, disarmament, elections and humanitarian assistance. The Government of the United States has pledged $19.83 million to the Trust Fund for the deployment and maintenance of the additional ECOMOG troops. To date, $8.83 million of this pledge has been remitted to the Trust Fund to cover the costs incurred in the uplifting and eventual repatriation of the additional troops. Contributions to the Trust Fund have also been received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ($1 million) and Denmark ($295,000).

27. The additional ECOMOG troops have not yet received the logistic and maintenance support required for their deployment throughout Liberia. The United States pledge to meet these costs should cover the requirement of these battalions. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Trust Fund, ECOMOG has submitted to UNOMIL a budget for the requirements of the additional troops. UNOMIL is now consulting with the United States on the modalities for the use of its contribution in meeting the costs of the additional troops. While I expect that this issue will be resolved shortly, ECOMOG is facing major financial difficulties, which are of great concern.

28. One of these difficulties relates to the provision of stipends to the additional ECOMOG troops. Neither the troop-contributing countries, nor the major donor for the additional troops, the United States, are able to cover this cost and resources for stipends have not been made available from any other source. This issue is a major factor in troop morale, especially as the existing ECOMOG troops receive such stipends from their Governments.

29. The existing ECOMOG troops are also facing difficulties in their own logistic support. It should be remembered that the present ECOMOG troops have been assisting the peace process in Liberia since 1990. This effort is taxing the budgets of the contributing countries.

30. I once again urge Member States to assist the peace process in Liberia by providing financial assistance through the Trust Fund to help ECOMOG to meet the costs of stipends for the additional troops and logistic support for the existing troops.

D. Disarmament

31. With two battalions of the expanded ECOMOG having arrived in Liberia, consultations with ECOMOG and the parties on the date for disarmament have intensified. My Special Representative and Chief Military Observer have held frequent consultations with ECOMOG on its disarmament plan. My Special

Representative has reported that ECOMOG is currently finalizing essential details of the plan. ECOMOG has also indicated that it can commence disarmament with two battalions of the expanded ECOMOG.

32. The preparation of schedules for the implementation of disarmament, as called for in the Cotonou Agreement, has been delayed due to the reluctance of the parties to make available information on the number of their combatants and weapons and the location of mines. However, this information is currently being made available and, on this basis, joint UNOMIL/ECOMOG reconnaissance missions of designated encampment sites have been undertaken. Ten encampment sites have been identified, two for the Armed Forces of Liberia, four for NPFL/NPRAG and another four for ULIMO. Arrangements have also been finalized for the procurement of containers for the storage of weapons at encampment sites.

33. The parties have agreed that the disarmament of the approximately 60,000 combatants will commence simultaneously and is likely to continue over a two-to-three-month period. Combatants will assemble at predetermined locations and then be transported with their arms to encampment sites, where disarmament will take place. The disarmament plans designed by ECOMOG foresee the complete lifting of arms from all combatants, including the new armed groups that have recently emerged. As indicated in my previous report (S/26868), the Armed Forces of Liberia, the military arm of IGNU, has sought to link disarmament to pensionable arrangements. This issue is being addressed between the Armed Forces of Liberia and IGNU, so that it does not become an obstacle in disarming the Armed Forces of Liberia in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement.

E. Demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants

34. In accordance with paragraph 3 (e) of Security Council resolution 866 (1993) and as indicated in my report of 13 December 1993 (S/26828), UNOMIL has developed a plan for the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian society. This plan covers the continuum from military disarmament to reintegration into civilian society and it involves the coordination of activities to be implemented by United Nations agencies and NGOs. After handing over their weapons at the encampment sites, ex-combatants will be clothed, fed and sensitized to the problems of their return to civilian society. They will be issued identification cards that will entitle them to immediate reintegration assistance, such as vocational training, medical care and agricultural assistance. This assistance will have to be financed through voluntary contributions.

35. In order to prepare local communities for the reintegration of ex-combatants, the plan includes community sensitization and rehabilitation activities. Under the sensitization programme, over 100 trainers are preparing to conduct workshops in communities throughout the country. The major themes of these workshops address the traumas caused by the war and the strengthening of local bonds for reconciliation and reintegration. UNOMIL has also sponsored a series of artistic performances that highlight the theme of reconciliation. Videos of each performance are being produced for use by a rural travelling team.

36. Planning of a community rehabilitation/reconstruction programme, in coordination with United Nations agencies and NGOs, is also well advanced. This programme involves quick-impact, labour-intensive, community projects that will help to fill the gap between immediate disarmament assistance and longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance. Such projects include the rebuilding of health centres, schools, roads and bridges, and participation in agricultural projects.

37. The reintegration programme described above is designed to help ex-combatants to reintegrate into civilian society, thus helping to reduce banditry and other illegal activities. The programme will also help local communities to establish economic and social stability. However, the financial requirements of this programme have not been met and I call on Member States to contribute to the programme through the United Nations agencies and NGOs or through the United Nations Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Cotonou Agreement in Liberia.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

38. Since my last progress report to the Security Council, the flow of humanitarian assistance has been severely disrupted in ULIMO-controlled areas. In the areas around Vahun, host to a large population of displaced persons and refugees, unruly actions directed against relief workers, their vehicles and other property brought humanitarian operations to a virtual standstill. A fact-finding mission composed of relief agencies, UNOMIL and ECOMOG has been dispatched to the area to assess the current security conditions and humanitarian needs.

39. Starting in mid-December, food shipments en route from Monrovia to NPFL/NPRAG areas were effectively blocked at Kakata, a town controlled by ULIMO. Discussions with ULIMO on this matter, in which the high command was assured of the strictly civilian and humanitarian character of the shipments, resulted in the resumption of deliveries on 31 January 1994. Humanitarian assistance continue to be delivered to NPFL/NPRAG areas through Côte d'Ivoire. Inspections at the border are carried out by JCMC teams at Danané and at Loguato. Negotiations are well advanced for securing the use of the train to haul relief supplies from Buchanan to Yekepta, which would further increase the volume of assistance to the central part of the country.

40. Owing to continued hostilities in the south-east, since January, a total of 9,911 displaced persons have arrived in Buchanan, where NGOs are providing them with food assistance. Parts of upper Lofa County have also remained inaccessible to relief assistance because of logistical barriers and factional fighting. Pockets of malnutrition persist in these areas. However, in accessible areas, where there have been modest harvests and regular food distributions, improvements have been registered in the nutritional status of the population.

41. With the deployment of UNOMIL and ECOMOG throughout the country, United Nations agencies and NGOs will be able to send needs assessment missions to Maryland County and other parts of the south-east that have long remained

inaccessible. It is expected that, once disarmament begins, humanitarian assistance will be able to flow freely throughout the whole country.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

42. The General Assembly, by it decision 48/478 of 23 December 1993 authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $40,318,000 gross ($39,560,800 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994. The cost of maintaining UNOMIL for the period ending 21 April 1994 will therefore be limited to the amount authorized by the General Assembly. An amount of $39.8 million was apportioned among Member States on 21 January 1994 for the cost of UNOMIL. As of 7 February 1994, some $17,000 has been received.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

43. As I stated in my previous report (S/26828), the most essential prerequisite for the establishment and maintenance of lasting peace and stability in Liberia is the faithful implementation of the Cotonou Agreement by the Liberian parties. The present impasse in the implementation of the Agreement has resulted from differing views among the parties on the date for the installation of the transitional Government and the commencement of disarmament. However I am pleased to note that progress has been made in discussions with IGNU on these outstanding issues, which could lead to a solution in the near future.

44. For my part, I have conveyed to the Liberian parties, through my Special Representative, the concern of the international community over the delays in the implementation of the Agreement. In this connection I have also emphasized to the parties that the continued support of the international community for the efforts of UNOMIL will depend on the full and prompt implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, including the installation of the transitional Government, disarmament and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. My Special Representative has also expressed similar views to the Liberian parties.

45. While there have been difficulties and delays in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, these remaining outstanding issues impeding implementation are not insurmountable. I therefore urge the Liberian parties to make a renewed and determined effort to reach a consensus and cooperate in good faith with UNOMIL and ECOMOG, so that the implementation of the Agreement can be expedited.

46. At this critical juncture, I would urge the international community to provide the necessary logistical and financial resources to ECOMOG in order to enable it to meet its obligations under the Cotonou Agreement. This would also facilitate the role of the international community as UNOMIL's ability to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council depends on the capacity of ECOMOG to discharge its responsibilities, in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement. I therefore again appeal to all Member States that have not already done so to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund set up for this purpose.

47. In order to enable the United Nations agencies and NGOs to provide assistance to all areas of the country, I call upon the parties, in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement, to create the necessary conditions to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Liberia. The delivery of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Liberia, especially to those parts of the country that have been inaccessible to relief agencies, will not only alleviate the plight of those affected but will also help to build confidence and social stability.

48. By its resolution 866 (1993), the Security Council mandated UNOMIL to assist the Liberian parties and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, for a period of seven months, from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994. Five months after the adoption of resolution 866 (1993), the timetable originally envisaged in the Agreement has not been met as a result of differences among the parties. It is obvious that neither ECOWAS nor the United Nations is in a position to continue indefinitely to tolerate this impasse. In order to ensure the continued involvement of the international community, it is imperative that the Liberian parties cooperate with my Special Representative and ECOMOG and proceed with the peace process in order to enable me to provide, in my next report, a precise timetable for the holding of elections. At that time, I would also make the appropriate recommendations regarding UNOMIL's future mandate. I am aware that the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee of Nine will meet in the near future to review the status of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement and make suitable recommendations. I very much hope that its deliberations and decisions may expedite the full and rapid implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, in particular the early installation of the transitional Government.

MAP NO. 3802 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/168/Add.1
23 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Addendum

1. In my second progress report to the Security Council on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) of 14 February 1994 (S/1994/168), I had, inter alia, emphasized to the parties in Liberia that the continued support of the international community for the efforts of UNOMIL would depend on the full and prompt implementation of the Cotonou Agreement, including the installation of the transitional Government, disarmament and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance.

2. The Liberian parties, the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), at a meeting held at Monrovia on 15 February, reached agreement on most of the outstanding issues which had impeded the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government. This meeting was facilitated by my Special Representative and the Eminent Person of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Also in attendance was a delegation representing the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Field Commander of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG). The final communiqué of the meeting has been circulated to the Council in document S/1994/187.

3. In the final communiqué of the meeting of 15 February 1994, the parties agreed to provide ECOMOG and UNOMIL, within 48 hours, the information required for the preparation of schedules for disarmament and furthermore agreed to the schedule of the joint UNOMIL/ECOMOG reconnaissance missions in their respective areas. On political issues, the parties reaffirmed that the Cotonou Agreement provides the best framework for durable peace in Liberia and reiterated their commitment to proceed with implementation of the Agreement. As detailed in the communiqué, the parties accepted changes in the nominations for the Council of State and agreed that elections for officers of the Council of State should be held. It was also agreed that free and fair elections would be held on 7 September 1994. It was not possible at this meeting to resolve the question of the disposition of the remaining Cabinet posts of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance and Defence. On the basis of agreements reached regarding military and political issues, and assuming the full deployment of ECOMOG and UNOMIL

throughout Liberia, the parties agreed that disarmament would commence on 7 March 1994 and that the installation of the transitional Government would take place on the same day. My Special Representative has informed me that the parties have now indeed provided the information required for the commencement of disarmament.

4. The agreement of the parties on these issues is an encouraging development. My Special Representative, in close consultation with ECOMOG, is working intensively to ensure that deployment of their respective forces is completed by 7 March 1994. Another positive development is that the Liberian Peace Council (LPC), one of the new armed groups to emerge in Liberia, has reportedly indicated its willingness to hand over territory under its control to ECOMOG and UNOMIL. However, conflict between LPC and NPFL continues in the south-east, and the influx of displaced persons to Buchanan is increasing.

5. As the communiqué of the meeting of 15 February 1994 indicates, the parties have yet to resolve the issue of the disposition of the four remaining Cabinet posts in the transitional Government. If not resolved expeditiously, this issue could postpone the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the transitional Government. I again urge the Liberian parties to demonstrate maximum flexibility and spare no effort to arrive at an acceptable accommodation. I shall keep the Security Council informed of any further developments in this matter.